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CRIME IN MONTANA

1983
ANNUAL REPORT

Montana Board of Crime Control
303 N. Roberts
Helena, MT 59620

Dr. Gordon Browder, Chairman

July 1984

criminal
justice
data
center

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Data used in preparation of this publication was compiled at the Criminal Justice Data Center and produced by the Research and Planning Bureau of the Montana Board of Crime Control.

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FOREWORD

Crime in Montana is an annual report prepared by the Criminal Justice Data Center of the Montana Board of Crime Control. It presents an overview of the nature and extent of crime in our state. In 1982 a new section which deals with juvenile offenders and the Montana Youth Courts was included in the report. This section has been included again this year and we hope our readers find it of value.

During 1983 the Montana crime rate only decreased .6%. If this slight decrease is any indication that crime in our state is leveling off remains to be seen and should not overshadow the gravity of the crime problem. In 1983, 34,980 major crimes were reported to our law enforcement agencies as compared to 34,495 in 1982.

We wish to extend our gratitude to the law enforcement agencies who voluntarily submit their crime data to the Criminal Justice Data Center. Without their support this publication would not be possible.

Mike A. Lavin
Administrator
Montana Board of CC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	iii
SECTION ONE—MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM	
Introduction	1
Criminal Justice Data Center	1
The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting Program	1
The Juvenile Probation Information System	3
Definitions	3
M.U.C.R. Crime Classifications	4
The Seven Major Crimes	4
Part 2 Offenses	5
Crime Index	5
Crime Rate	5
Crime Factors	6
SECTION TWO—CRIME SUMMARY	
State Summary of Offenses	7
State Summary of Offenses Known To the Police	8
Crime Rate—Seven Major Index Crimes	9
Crime Incidence Comparison	10
Clearances	11
Montana Crime Clock	12
Crime Index Profile	13
Crime and Population Growth Trends	14
Offense Summary	15
SECTION THREE—MONTANA CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR	
Crime Rate by County	16-17
Montana Index Crimes Reported by Contributor	18-22
SECTION FOUR—THE JUVENILE PROBATION INFORMATION SYSTEM	
Introduction	23
Montana Youth Court Districts	24
Reasons For Referral	25
Montana Youth Court Activity	25
Ten Frequent Reasons For Referral	26
The Youth Court Population	27-31

SECTION ONE

MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the most complete and accurate information currently available about crime in the State of Montana. It contains an extensive collection of facts and detailed analyses of the prevalence of different types of crime, crime trends, and offenses known and arrests made by law enforcement. It is a summary of the nature, extent, and location of crime in the state.

"Crime in Montana" addresses the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials. It also affords citizens an opportunity to assess the state's crime situation.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

Much of the information contained in this report was gathered by the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. The major functions of the Data Center are to develop, implement, and maintain data collection systems which store and analyze criminal justice system information. The Data Center is the statistical analysis center which processes Montana's criminal statistics for use by public and private entities.

Information gathered by the Data Center includes an inventory of law enforcement manpower and equipment, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.) subgrant records, jail inspection reports, county demographics, and the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (M.U.C.R.) system records.

THE MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (M.U.C.R.) system collects and analyzes information about crime in the state of Montana.

The M.U.C.R. system evolved from and continues to comply with, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (F.B.I.) national Uniform Crime Reporting (U.C.R.) program. The national U.C.R. program came into existence in 1930 as a result of the need for a nationwide and uniform compilation of law enforcement statistics. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed the U.C.R. program, and Congress passed legislation on June 11, 1930 authorizing the F.B.I. to act as the clearinghouse for crime information. In the late 1960s, with the availability of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, individual states began assuming responsibility for direct collection of the U.C.R. data. The number of law enforcement agencies participating in the U.C.R. and related programs grew from 400 in 1930 to over 15,000 by 1981.

Montana became involved in the National Uniform Crime Reporting program in September 1978 when the F.B.I. transferred data collection responsibility from its Uniform Crime Reporting division to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. This transfer has enhanced crime data collection by giving the state more control over crime reporting, closer contact with local law enforcement agencies, and more detailed information about crime.

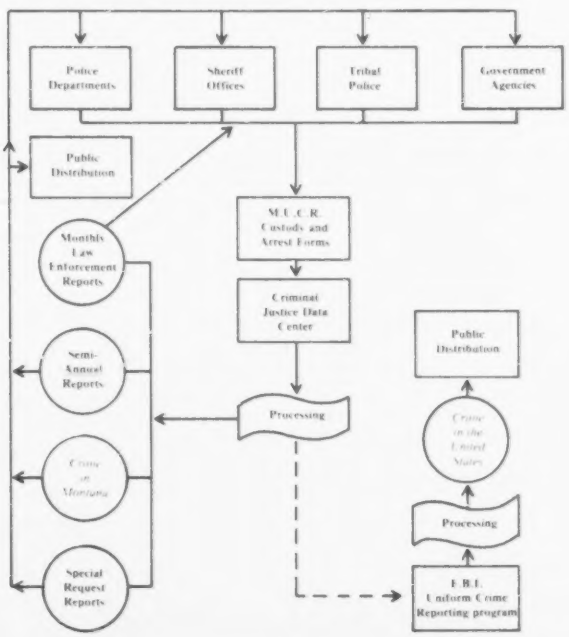
The M.U.C.R. system is comprised of two distinct data base systems. The "Offense and Activity" system summarizes the types of crimes being committed, unfounded and actual offenses, property stolen and/or recovered by type and value, time and location of offenses, the status of each case, and the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted. The "Custody" system records the types of arrests made, and the sex, race, and age of persons arrested.

The transfer of responsibility for data collection from the F.B.I. to the M.U.C.R. system has encouraged local law enforcement participation because the M.U.C.R. system provides contributors with both monthly and annual summaries of data from the "Offense and Activity" and "Custody" information systems. Data is furnished voluntarily by county law enforcement agencies, local police departments, and government agencies. This report was prepared from data submitted by all these agencies except the Bureau of Indian Affairs because their data was unavailable at the time of publication. Law enforcement agencies representing almost 95 percent of the Montana population provided data in 1983.

In addition to monthly reports to contributors, other reports and publications are compiled from M.U.C.R. system data. These include the annual *"Crime in Montana"* publication and a variety of special reports requested by private and public groups. The M.U.C.R. system data is also sent to the F.B.I. for processing with other state's Uniform Crime Reporting data. This information is published in the annual F.B.I. report *"Crime in the United States"*.

The flowchart below shows the movement of M.U.C.R. data through the Criminal Justice Data Center.

MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM
SOURCES AND USES OF DATA



THE JUVENILE PROBATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Juvenile Probation Information System (J.P.I.S.) collects and analyzes juvenile justice data about cases referred to Montana Youth Courts. Fifteen Youth Court Probation offices voluntarily supply monthly data about the case number, date of birth, sex, ethnic origin, location of residence, and date of first referral of each youth. Information is also collected about the location and type of each offense charged, the referring agency, additional persons charged, whether the offense was committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs, youth court assigned, length of detention and/or stay in a shelter care facility, whether the youth was represented by counsel, case disposition, and probation dates.

The J.P.I.S. reports provide monthly feedback to contributing agencies by summarizing and categorizing data provided. The monthly reports are for internal agency use. An annual statewide report is generated for private and public use. The juvenile justice system information provided in this report was developed from the annual statewide report.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are included to assist the reader in fully understanding the information provided in this booklet.

Offenses Reported or Known by Police—These are the offenses that were reported to law enforcement as having occurred during the reporting period.

Unfounded or Baseless Offenses—These are the offenses which are determined to be unfounded, false, or baseless as the result of subsequent information, action, or investigation.

Actual Offenses—These are the verified offenses which occurred. The number of actual offenses is the difference between the "Offenses Reported or Known" and the "Unfounded or Baseless Offenses".

Cleared by Arrest—For M.U.C.R. purposes, an offense can be cleared by arrest or by exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest when the offender is identified, there is enough evidence to charge him, and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person may clear several offenses and the arrest of several persons may clear one offense. When some element beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender, such as the victim's refusal to prosecute or the death of the offender, an offense can be cleared by exceptional means. No distinction is made between cleared by arrest and cleared by exceptional means in this publication.

M.U.C.R. CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS

Reporting uniformity between law enforcement agencies depends upon the proper classification of offenses by the agencies. The M.U.C.R. system follows the basic guidelines for classifying offenses as formulated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the F.B.I. It must be emphasized that the following classifications are not meant to be legal definitions of offenses. The classifications may differ considerably in some cases from the legal definitions as they are written in the Montana Code Annotated. The purpose of the F.B.I. classifications is to establish a uniform statewide and national system for classifying similar offenses even though legal definitions may vary from state to state.

THE SEVEN MAJOR CRIMES

Seven crimes are recognized as being the most serious crimes in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. These are called the Seven Major Crimes, or the Part 1 Offenses. The M.U.C.R. system divides these crimes into "Crimes Against Persons" and "Crimes Against Property". Definitions of these crimes follow.

The Seven Major Crimes—Part 1 Offenses

Crimes Against Persons .....

Homicide—The willful killing of one human being by another.

Rape—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will and all attempts to commit forcible rape.

Robbery—The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault—An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Crimes Against Property .....

Burglary—The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

Larceny/Theft—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Motor Vehicle Theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Many Part 2 Offenses are reported in *"Crime in Montana"*. They encompass other crimes which, although serious, are not part of the Seven Major Crimes. These Part 2 Offenses are listed below.

PART 2 OFFENSES

Negligent Manslaughter
Other Assaults
Arson
Forgery and Counterfeiting
Fraud
Embezzlement
Stolen Property—Buying, Receiving, Possessing
Vandalism
Weapons—Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
Sex Offenses
Narcotic Drug Laws
Gambling
Offenses Against the Family and Children

CRIME INDEX

The crime index has been used nationwide for many years as a standard for comparing the amount and extent of serious crime. It is the total number of the actual offenses of the seven major crimes reported.

The crime index is only an indication of the amount and type of crime occurring in a jurisdiction. It is not an absolute measure. If multiple crimes were committed during an incident and reported, only the most serious is recorded in the index.

CRIME RATE

The crime rate calculates the number of incidents which occur for every 100,000 residents in a reporting area. It is useful in comparing the amount of crime in two areas with unequal populations.

The crime rate is calculated by dividing the total number of index crimes by the population or estimated population and multiplying the answer by 100,000 as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Crimes}}{\text{Population of Law Enforcement Jurisdiction}} \times 100{,}000 = \text{Crime Rate}$$

CRIME FACTORS

The amount and type of crime reported in *"Crime in Montana"* is based upon the number of reported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. A considerable volume of crime is not reported to law enforcement agencies. Many crimes are unreported because victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity. Unidentified crimes can include, but are not limited to, buying stolen property, fraud, embezzlement, and shoplifting. Illegal activity requiring victim participation can include prostitution and narcotics activity. Other reasons crimes are unreported are that victims believe there is very little that can be done to catch the perpetrator, they fear the publicity of a police investigation, or the crime was too personal or private to report.

The following factors can also influence the type and volume of criminal activity in the state.

Density and size of community.
Demographic characteristics of the population.
Economic status of the population.
Influence on population stability by seasonal workers, tourism, etc.
Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population.
Effective strength of local law enforcement agencies.
Policies of prosecuting officials and the courts.
Public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement.

SECTION TWO

CRIME SUMMARY

STATE SUMMARY OF OFFENSES

The 1983 state summary of offenses known to the police is given on the following page. This summary presents a breakdown of the numbers of offenses reported to police, unfounded or baseless offenses reported, actual offenses, and offenses cleared by arrest. The column "Cleared by Arrest" gives the total numbers of offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest. The "Cleared by Arrest Under 18" presents only juvenile arrests. The "Percent of Actual Offenses Cleared by Arrest" is the percent of total offenses, adult and juvenile, cleared by arrest.

1983
STATE SUMMARY OF
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

PART 1 OFFENSES—
SEVEN MAJOR CRIMES

	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Unfounded Offenses	Actual Offenses	Total Cleared By Arrest	Cleared By Arrest Under 18	% Actual Offenses Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	26	0	26	19	0	73.1
Rape	171	18	153	73	4	47.7
*Forcible	135*	12*	123*	60*	4*	48.8*
*Attempted	36*	6*	30*	13*	0	43.3*
Robbery	207	12	195	64	11	32.8
Aggravated Assault	1,500	52	1,448	601	187	41.5
Total Offenses Against Persons	**1,904**	**82**	**1,822**	**757**	**202**	**41.5**
Burglary	7,039	222	6,817	932	251	13.7
Larceny/Theft	25,102	685	24,417	4,461	1,405	18.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,201	277	1,924	589	117	30.6
*Autos	1,295*	198*	1,097*	351*	65*	32.0*
*Trucks & Buses	512*	59*	453*	145*	22*	32.0*
*Other Vehicles	394*	20*	374*	93*	30*	24.9*
Total Offenses Against Property	**34,342**	**1,184**	**33,158**	**5,982**	**1,773**	**18.0**
Total Seven Major Offenses	**36,246**	**1,266**	**34,980**	**6,739**	**1,975**	**19.3**

PART II OFFENSES

Negligent Manslaughter	6	0	6	3	2	50.0
Other Assaults-Not Aggravated	2,596	52	2,544	1,057	127	41.5
Arson	165	8	157	46	10	29.3
Forgery & Counterfeiting	734	15	719	222	51	30.9
Fraud	1,825	35	1,790	706	23	39.4
Embezzlement	14	0	14	3	0	21.4
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing, Etc.	108	11	97	37	7	38.1
Vandalism	11,809	179	11,630	1,308	339	11.2
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	556	31	525	258	15	49.1
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	46	1	45	34	2	75.6
Sex Offenses	1,215	31	1,184	236	36	19.9
Narcotic Drug Laws	842	27	815	586	75	71.9
*Narcotics	78*	2*	76*	47*	1*	61.8
*Marijuana	601*	17*	584*	435*	69*	74.5
*Dangerous Drugs	138*	8*	130*	89*	4*	68.5
*Synthetics	26*	0	26*	16*	3*	61.5
Gambling	19	2	17	5	0	29.4
Offenses Against Family and Children	577	36	541	132	8	24.4
Total Part 2 Offenses	**20,512**	**428**	**20,084**	**4,633**	**695**	**23.1**
GRAND TOTAL	**56,758**	**1,694**	**55,064**	**11,372**	**2,679**	**20.7**

*Indicates sub-categories of offense.

1983-CRIME RATE
SEVEN MAJOR INDEX CRIMES

According to the F.B.I. and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Montana's estimated population in 1983 was 817,000. This is the population figure used in calculating the crime rates in this publication.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
Homicide ...	26	3.2
Rape	153	18.7
Robbery	195	23.9
Aggravated Assault ...	1,448	177.2
Total	1,822	223.0

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Index Offenses	Number of Actual Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
Burglary	6,817	834.4
Larceny/ Theft	24,417	2988.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,924	235.5
Total	33,158	4,058.5
GRAND TOTAL	**34,980**	**4,281.5**

The 1983 Montana crime rate is 4,281.5. This means that 4,281 of every 100,000 Montana residents were victims of a major crime in 1983. In 1983 there were:

4,281 crimes per 100,000 persons
428 crimes per 10,000 persons
42.8 crimes per 1,000 persons
4.3 crimes per 100 persons

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON

A comparison of the total number of crimes reported between 1982 and 1983 provides a measure of the fluctuation in criminal activity.

The number of index crimes increased by 485 between 1982 and 1983. A comparison of both index crimes and Part 2 crimes including the percentage of change between the years is shown below.

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON
1982-1983

Offense	1982	1983	Percent Change
Homicide	27	26	− 3.7
Rape	128	153	+ 19.5
Robbery	280	195	− 30.4
Aggravated Assault	1,335	1,448	+ 8.5
Total Offenses Against Persons	**1,770**	**1,822**	+ 2.9
Burglary	6,509	6,817	+ 4.7
Larceny/Theft	24,225	24,417	+ .8
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,991	1,924	− 3.4
Total Offenses Against Property	**32,725**	**33,158**	+ 1.3
Total Seven Major Offenses	**34,495**	**34,980**	+ 1.4
Negligent Manslaughter	5	6	+ 20.0
Other Assaults	2,240	2,544	+ 13.6
Arson	135	157	+ 16.3
Forgery & Counterfeiting	637	719	+ 12.9
Fraud	2,033	1,790	− 12.0
Embezzlement	17	14	− 17.7
Stolen Property	108	97	− 10.2
Vandalism	10,237	11,630	+ 13.6
Weapons	366	525	+ 43.4
Prostitution	21	45	+114.3
Sex Offenses	1,070	1,184	+ 10.6
Drugs	835	815	− 2.4
Gambling	30	17	− 43.3
Offenses AgainstThe Family	384	541	+ 40.9
Total Part 2 Offenses	**18,118**	**20,084**	+ 10.9
GRAND TOTAL	**52,613**	**55,064**	+ 4.7

The overall incidence of crime increased 4.7 percent between 1982 and 1983 for a total increase of 2,451 offenses.

The seven major crimes increased 1.4 percent between 1982 and 1983. Total offenses against persons increased 2.9 percent from 1,770 to 1,822 offenses. Total offenses against property increased 1.3 percent from 32,725 to 33,158 offenses.

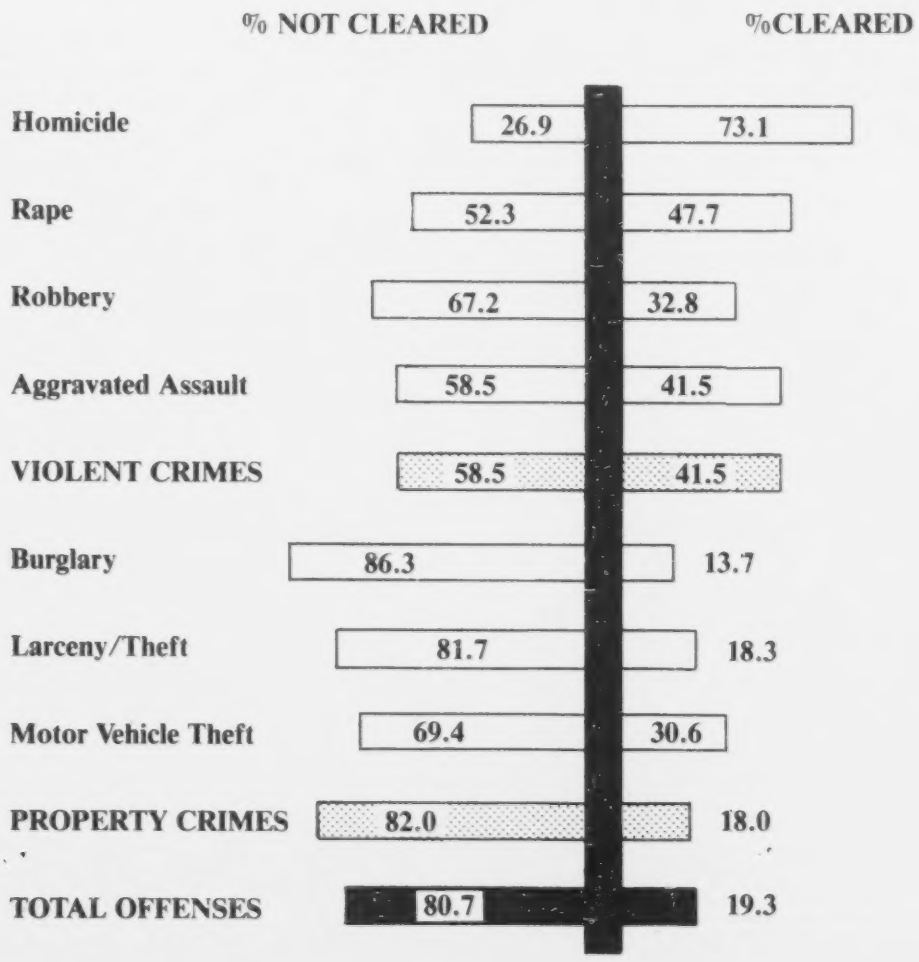
Part II crimes increased in 1983 by 10.9 percent, from 18,118 to 20,084 offenses.

CLEARANCES

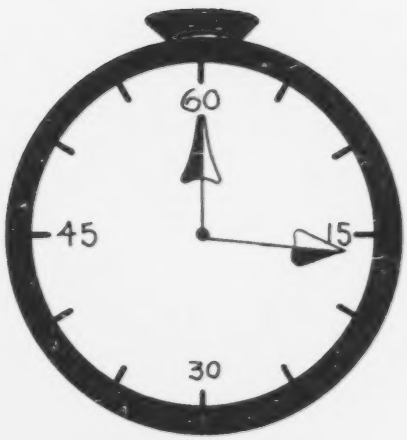
An offense is considered cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, gathered sufficient evidence, and filed a charge. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or conversely, several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

The following illustration shows the percentage of actual offenses cleared by arrest. Note that property crimes, burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft, have the lowest percentages of clearance, while violent crimes or crimes against persons have the highest percentages of clearance.

PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST—1983 SEVEN INDEX CRIMES



1983
MONTANA CRIME CLOCK



one
INDEX CRIME
every
15 MINUTES 2 seconds

one
VIOLENT CRIME
every
4 HOURS 49 minutes

one
MURDER
every
14 DAYS 1 hour

one
RAPE
every
2 DAYS 9 hours

one
ROBBERY
every
1 DAY 21 hours

one
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every
6 HOURS 3 minutes

one
PROPERTY CRIME
every
15 MINUTES 51 seconds

one
BURGLARY
every
1 HOUR 17 minutes

one
LARCENY/THEFT
every
21 MINUTES 32 seconds

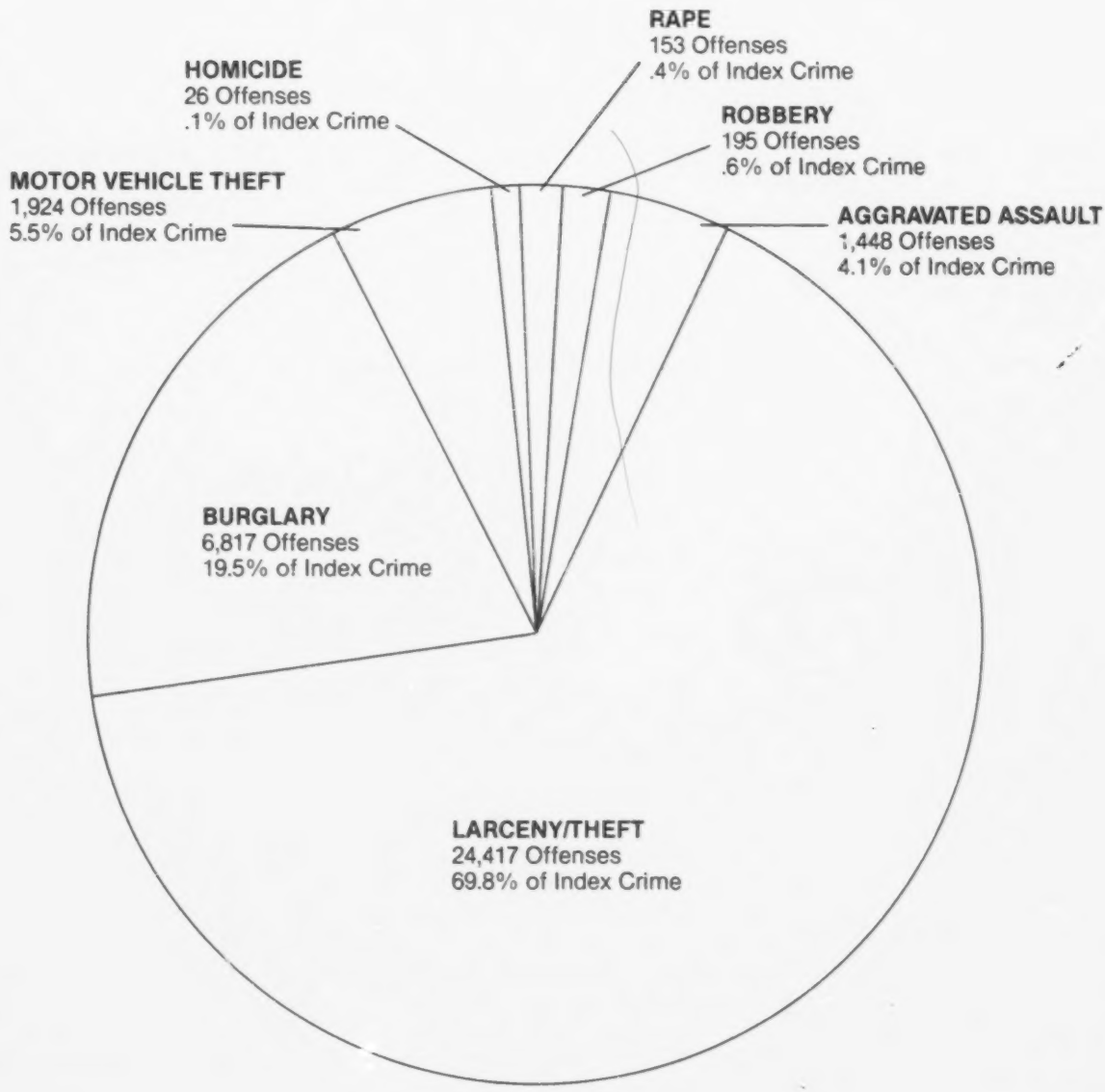
one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every
4 HOURS 33 minutes

CRIME INDEX PROFILE

The circle below shows the proportion of each index crime to the total of all 1983 index crimes.

The three property crimes, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft, accounted for 94.8 percent of all index crimes. The violent crimes, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, accounted for 5.2 percent of index crimes.

1983
CRIME INDEX PROFILE



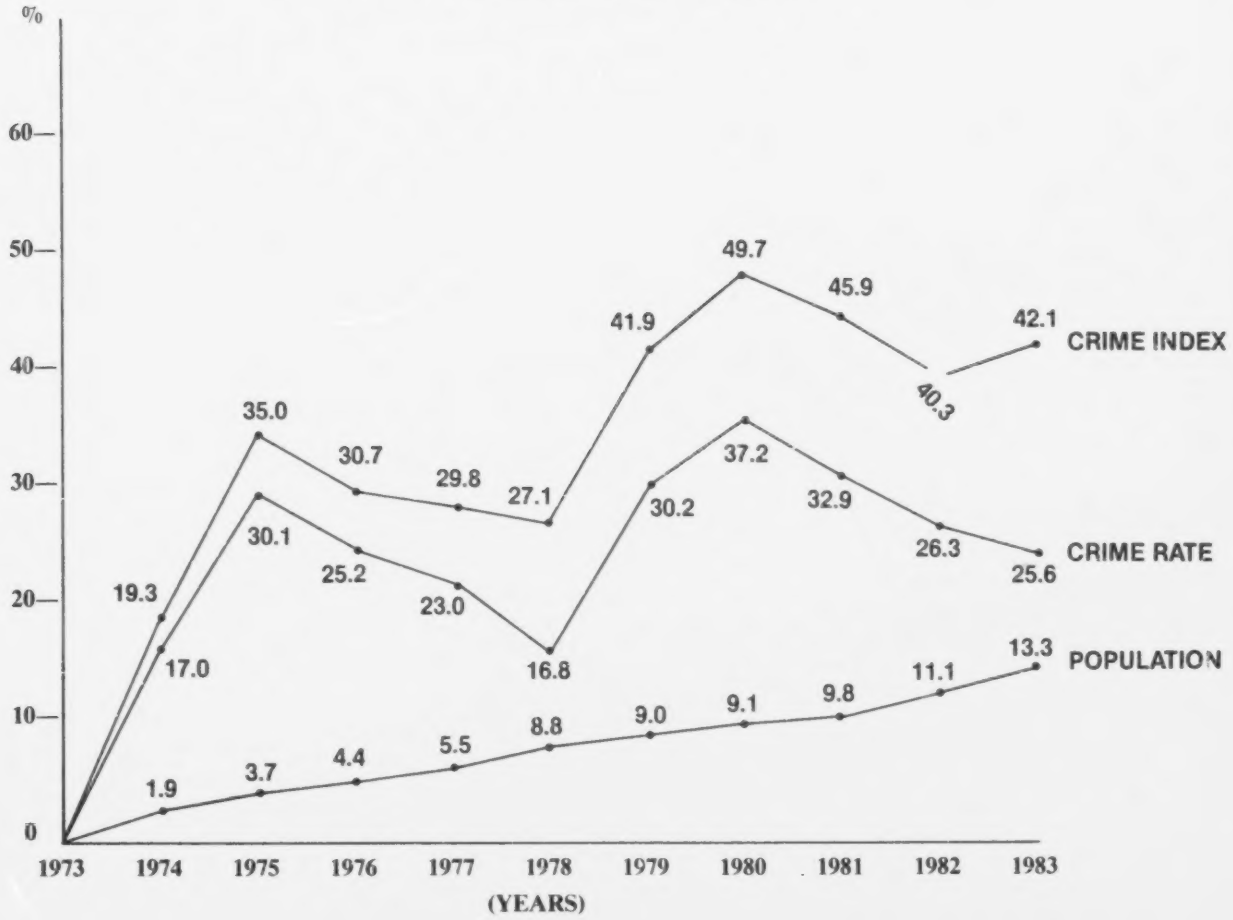
CRIME AND POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS

The crime rate and population growth trends for the past eleven years are shown below. The crime index reflects the actual number of crimes reported to law enforcement.

In 1973, 24,581 index crimes were recorded for a crime rate of 3409.3 per 100,000 population with a population of 721,000. By 1983, the number of index crimes had risen to 34,928 for a crime rate of 4281.5 with an estimated population of 817,000. The 1983 figures represent a 42.1 percent increase in the number of index crimes, a 25.6 percent increase in the crime rate, and a 13.3 percent increase in the population over the 1973 figures.

The crime index and crime rate figures have experienced much larger percentages of growth than the population has over the eleven year period. The crime index and crime rates have shown sharp, but sporadic increases over the period while the state population has shown a slight, but steady increase.

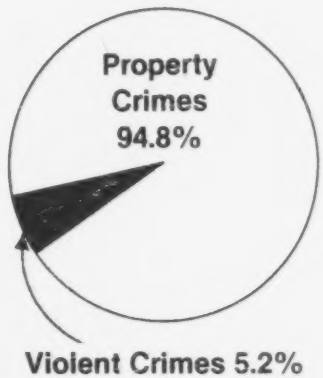
CRIME INDEX, CRIME RATE, AND POPULATION
(By Percent Change From 1973)



1983
MONTANA OFFENSE SUMMARY

From 1982 to 1983:

- There was a .6 percent decrease in the rate per 100,000 population of crime index offenses reported.
- There was a .9 percent increase in the rate of violent crimes..
- There was a .7 percent decrease in the rate of property crimes.



In 1983,

Of the 34,980 index offenses reported:

- Violent crime accounted for 5.2% (1,822)
- Property crime accounted for 94.8% (33,158)

Of the 1,822 violent crimes reported:

- Willful homicide accounted for 1.4 percent (26)
- Forcible rape accounted for 8.4 percent (153)
- Robbery accounted for 10.7 percent (195)
- Aggravated assault accounted for 79.5 percent (1,448)

Of the 33,158 property crimes reported:

- Burglary accounted for 20.6 percent (6,817)
- Larceny/Theft accounted for 73.6 percent (24,417)
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 5.8 percent (1,924)

SECTION THREE

MONTANA CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR

The 1983 crime rate for each county in Montana is listed below. Nine counties had crime rates above the statewide average of 4281.5 crimes per 100,000 population. These nine counties contain 50.3 percent of the state's population and were the scene of 69.8 percent of the reported index crimes.

The nine counties are not a contiguous geographical high crime area, nor do they all represent high population areas. Of the nine, five are considered as high population areas, Cascade, Yellowstone, Lewis & Clark, Missoula, and Flathead. Those considered as having high populations have a population of 40,000 or more. The other four are moderate to low population areas. In areas of low population any fluctuation in the number of index crimes has a major impact on the crime rate.

CRIME RATE BY COUNTY
1983 Ranking

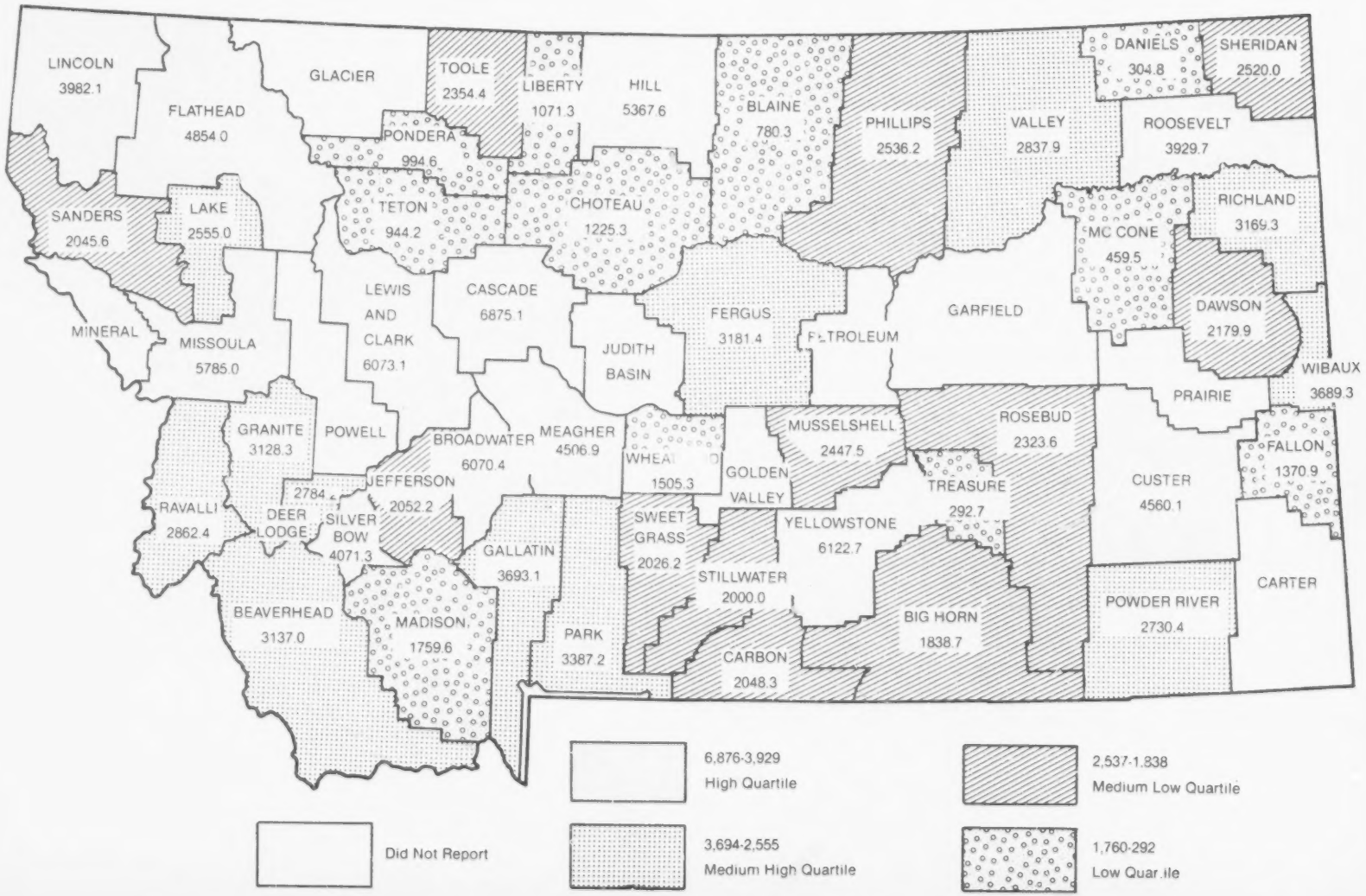
Rank	County	Crime Rate	Rank	County	Crime Rate
1.	Cascade	6875.1	25.	Phillips	2536.2
2.	Yellowstone	6122.7	26.	Sheridan	2520.0
3.	Lewis & Clark	6073.1	27.	Musselshell	2447.5
4.	Broadwater	6070.4	28.	*Toole	2354.4
5.	Missoula	5785.0	29.	*Rosebud	2323.6
6.	*Hill	5367.6	30.	Dawson	2179.9
7.	Flathead	4854.0	31.	Jefferson	2052.2
8.	Custer	4560.1	32.	Carbon	2048.3
9.	Meagher	4506.9	33.	*Sanders	2045.6
STATE TOTAL		4281.5	34.	Sweet Grass	2026.2
10.	Silver Bow	4071.3	35.	Stillwater	2000.0
11.	Lincoln	3982.1	36.	*Big Horn	1838.7
12.	*Roosevelt	3929.7	37.	Madison	1759.6
13.	Gallatin	3693.1	38.	Wheatland	1505.3
14.	*Wibaux	3689.3	39.	Fallon	1370.9
15.	*Park	3387.2	40.	Chouteau	1225.3
16.	Fergus	3181.4	41.	Liberty	1071.3
17.	Richland	3169.3	42.	Pondera	994.6
18.	Beaverhead	3137.0	43.	Teton	944.2
19.	Granite	3128.3	44.	*Blaine	780.3
20.	Ravalli	2862.4	45.	McCone	459.5
21.	Valley	2837.9	46.	Daniels	304.8
22.	Deer Lodge	2784.2	47.	*Treasure	292.7
23.	Powder River	2730.4			
24.	*Lake	2555.0			

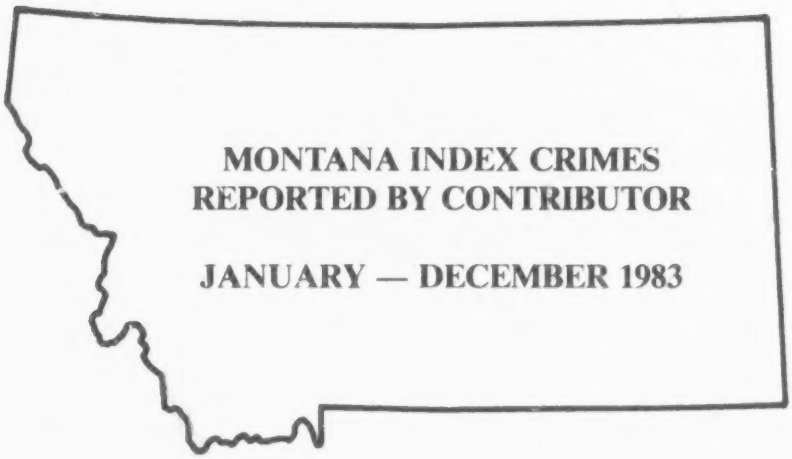
* Denotes counties which did not have participation by all agencies within the county for all or part of 1983. A county's crime rate is decreased when there is less than 100 percent participation by all agencies.

Carter, Garfield, Glacier, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Mineral, Petroleum, Powell, and Prairie Counties did not report.

MONTANA — 1983
CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION (BY QUARTILE)

The map below shows a breakdown, by quartile, for each county's 1982 crime rate. The high quartile counties had crime rates below 7,169 but above 4,353. Medium high quartile county crime rates were between 4,321 and 2,870. Medium low county crime rates were between 2,828 and 1,412. Low quartile counties had crime rates below 1,398 but above 207. Seven counties did not report.





MONTANA INDEX CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR

JANUARY — DECEMBER 1983

This section contains a summary of offenses reported to each law enforcement agency. If the crime rates appear to be extreme for some jurisdictions, the cause could be a low population within that jurisdiction. In communities with low populations any fluctuation in the number of crimes has a major impact on the crime rate.

The population figures for each agency are provided by the F.B.I. through the U.S. Bureau of the Census and by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

INDEX CRIMES REPORTED BY CONTRIBUTOR

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1983 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY /THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
BEAVERHEAD COUNTY	**12**	**8575**	**3137.0**	**269**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**26**	**39**	**186**	**15**
Sheriff	12	4415	1834.7	81	1	0	0	3	14	59	4
Dillon	12	4160	4519.2	188	0	1	1	23	25	127	11
BIG HORN COUNTY	**P**	**11584**	**1838.7**	**213**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**34**	**48**	**113**	**14**
Sheriff	12	6295	3383.6	213	1	0	3	34	48	113	14
Crow Tribe	0	5288					DID NOT REPORT				
BLAINE COUNTY	**P**	**7305**	**780.3**	**57**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**5**	**16**	**30**	**3**
Sheriff	12	5082	1121.6	57	0	3	0	5	16	30	3
Ft. Belknap	0	2223					DID NOT REPORT				
BROADWATER COUNTY	**12**	**3410**	**6070.4**	**207**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**10**	**24**	**159**	**8**
Sheriff	12	3410	6070.4	207	0	0	6	10	24	159	8
CARBON COUNTY	**12**	**8446**	**2048.3**	**173**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**43**	**108**	**11**
Sheriff	12	6468	2210.9	143	0	0	0	6	36	90	11
Red Lodge	12	1978	1516.7	30	0	0	0	5	7	18	0
CARTER COUNTY	**0**	**1881**									
Sheriff	0	1881					DID NOT REPORT				
CASCADE COUNTY	**12**	**84290**	**6875.1**	**5795**	**3**	**16**	**42**	**199**	**1105**	**3972**	**458**
Sheriff	12	25159	3716.4	935	0	6	9	164	156	345	255
Great Falls	12	59131	8219.0	4860	3	10	33	35	949	3627	203
CHOTEAU COUNTY	**12**	**6366**	**1225.3**	**78**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**28**	**35**	**13**
Sheriff	12	4593	1219.3	56	0	0	0	2	17	25	12
Fort Benton	12	1773	1240.8	22	0	0	0	0	11	10	1
CUSTER COUNTY	**12**	**13662**	**4560.1**	**623**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**39**	**126**	**429**	**27**
Sheriff/ Miles City	12	13662	4560.1	623	0	0	2	39	126	429	27
DANIELS COUNTY	**12**	**2953**	**304.8**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**2**
Sheriff	12	2953	304.8	9	0	0	0	0	1	6	2
DAWSON COUNTY	**12**	**12386**	**2179.9**	**270**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**24**	**225**	**12**
Sheriff	12	6082	1479.8	90	0	0	2	5	1	74	8
Glendive	12	6304	2855.3	180	0	0	0	2	23	151	4
DEER LODGE COUNTY/	**12**	**13074**	**2784.2**	**364**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**22**	**91**	**229**	**17**
Sheriff/Anaconda	12	13074	2784.2	364	2	1	2	22	91	229	17
FALLON COUNTY	**12**	**3939**	**1370.9**	**54**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**10**	**36**	**7**
Sheriff	12	1475	678.0	10	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Baker	12	2464	1785.7	44	0	0	0	1	6	35	2
FERGUS COUNTY	**12**	**13642**	**3181.4**	**434**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**29**	**53**	**326**	**26**
Sheriff	12	6243	1329.5	83	0	0	0	13	7	54	9
Lewistown	12	7399	4743.9	351	0	0	0	16	46	272	17

See notes at end of table

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1983 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY /THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
FLATHEAD COUNTY	**12**	**53791**	**4854.0**	**2611**	**1**	**17**	**13**	**144**	**483**	**1839**	**114**
Sheriff	12	36039	3324.2	1198	1	12	8	67	308	752	50
Columbia Falls	12	3243	3268.6	106	0	2	1	5	35	56	7
Kalispell	12	10765	10032.5	1080	0	1	4	65	109	854	47
Whitefish	12	3744	6063.0	227	0	2	0	7	31	177	10
GALLATIN COUNTY	**12**	**44759**	**3693.1**	**1653**	**0**	**8**	**7**	**134**	**240**	**1150**	**114**
Sheriff	12	21405	2050.9	439	0	3	1	43	91	272	29
Bozeman	12	22590	4975.7	1124	0	5	5	85	135	815	79
West Yellowstone	12	764	11780.1	90	0	0	1	6	14	63	6
GARFIELD COUNTY	**0**	**1723**									
Sheriff	0	0					DID NOT REPORT				
GLACIER COUNTY	**0**	**10099**									
Blackfeet Tribe	0	6555					DID NOT REPORT				
Sheriff	0	3544					DID NOT REPORT				
GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY	**0**	**1062**									
Sheriff	0	1062					DID NOT REPORT				
GRANITE COUNTY	**12**	**2813**	**3128.3**	**88**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**35**	**41**	**8**
Sheriff	12	2813	3128.3	88	0	0	0	4	35	41	8
HILL COUNTY	**P**	**18742**	**5367.6**	**1006**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**38**	**146**	**767**	**44**
Sheriff	12	5553	3133.4	174	0	0	1	28	57	80	8
Havre	12	11332	7342.0	832	1	6	3	10	89	687	36
Rocky Boy Tribe	0	1857					DID NOT REPORT				
JEFFERSON COUNTY	**12**	**7358**	**2052.2**	**151**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**21**	**111**	**5**
Sheriff	12	5852	1708.8	100	2	1	1	8	16	67	5
Boulder	12	1506	3386.5	51	0	0	0	2	5	44	0
JUDITH BASIN COUNTY	**0**	**2754**					**DID NOT REPORT**				
Sheriff	0	2754					DID NOT REPORT				
LAKE COUNTY	**P**	**19961**	**2555.0**	**510**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**8**	**128**	**317**	**45**
Sheriff	12	13936	3659.6	510	3	5	4	8	128	317	45
Flathead Tribe	0	6025					DID NOT REPORT				
LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY	**12**	**45002**	**6073.1**	**2733**	**1**	**13**	**17**	**75**	**414**	**2119**	**94**
Sheriff	12	18389	3393.3	624	1	9	5	35	131	419	24
East Helena	12	1717	5882.4	101	0	0	1	0	11	89	0
Helena	12	24896	8065.6	2008	0	4	11	40	272	1611	70
LIBERTY COUNTY	**12**	**2427**	**1071.3**	**26**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**17**	**0**
Sheriff	12	2427	1071.3	26	0	0	0	0	9	17	0
LINCOLN COUNTY	**12**	**18533**	**3982.1**	**738**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**39**	**134**	**521**	**41**
Sheriff/Libby	12	17386	3911.2	680	1	0	2	33	126	482	36
Troy	12	1147	5056.7	58	0	0	0	6	8	39	5
McCONE COUNTY	**12**	**2829**	**459.5**	**13**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**2**
Sheriff	12	2829	459.5	13	0	1	0	1	4	5	2

See notes at end of table

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIBUTED	1983 POPULATION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY /THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
MADISON COUNTY	**12**	**5683**	**1759.6**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**14**	**68**	**9**
Sheriff	12	5683	1759.6	100	0	0	0	9	14	68	9
MEAGHER COUNTY	**12**	**2241**	**4506.9**	**101**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**16**	**78**	**2**
Sheriff	12	2241	4506.9	101	0	0	1	4	16	78	2
MINERAL COUNTY	**0**	**3840**									
Sheriff	0						DID NOT REPORT				
MISSOULA COUNTY	**12**	**76647**	**5785.0**	**4434**	**4**	**22**	**19**	**109**	**797**	**3303**	**180**
Sheriff	12	44520	2565.1	1142	1	7	4	38	292	738	62
Missoula	12	32127	10246.9	3292	3	15	15	71	505	2565	118
MUSSELSHELL COUNTY	**12**	**4617**	**2447.5**	**113**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**34**	**53**	**12**
Sheriff	12	4617	2447.5	113	0	0	0	14	34	53	12
PARK COUNTY	**P**	**13256**	**3387.2**	**449**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**29**	**69**	**333**	**16**
Sheriff	0	5941					DID NOT REPORT				
Livingston	12	7315	6138.1	449	0	1	1	29	69	333	16
PETROLEUM COUNTY	**0**	**686**									
							DID NOT REPORT				
PHILLIPS COUNTY	**12**	**5599**	**2536.2**	**142**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**16**	**112**	**10**
Sheriff	12	3127	2558.4	80	0	1	0	3	15	51	10
Malta	12	2472	2508.1	62	0	0	0	0	1	61	0
PONDERA COUNTY	**12**	**7038**	**994.6**	**70**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**9**	**51**	**9**
Sheriff	12	3826	1437.5	55	0	0	0	0	5	41	9
Conrad	12	3212	467.0	15	0	0	0	1	4	10	0
POWDER RIVER COUNTY	**12**	**2637**	**2730.4**	**72**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**13**	**52**	**4**
Sheriff	12	2637	2730.4	72	0	0	0	3	13	52	4
POWELL COUNTY	**0**	**7253**									
Sheriff							DID NOT REPORT				
PRAIRIE COUNTY	**0**	**1916**									
Sheriff							DID NOT REPORT				
RAVALLI COUNTY	**12**	**23442**	**2862.4**	**671**	**0**	**10**	**1**	**91**	**79**	**453**	**37**
Sheriff	12	20665	2235.7	462	0	10	0	86	51	291	24
Hamilton	12	2777	7526.1	209	0	0	1	5	28	162	13
RICHLAND COUNTY	**12**	**12779**	**3169.3**	**405**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**12**	**51**	**318**	**21**
Sheriff	12	6797	1691.9	115	0	0	0	3	21	86	5
Sidney	12	5982	4847.9	290	0	2	1	9	30	232	16
ROOSEVELT COUNTY	**P**	**10917**	**3929.7**	**429**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**33**	**73**	**295**	**26**
Sheriff	12	5895	7277.4	429	1	0	1	33	73	295	26
Fort Peck Tribe	0	5022					DID NOT REPORT				
ROSEBUD COUNTY	**P**	**10415**	**2323.6**	**242**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**194**	**15**
Sheriff	12	7218	3352.7	242	0	0	0	0	33	194	15
Northern Cheyenne	0	3197					DID NOT REPORT				

See notes at end of table

AGENCY	MONTHS CONTRIB-UTED	1983 POPULA-TION ESTIMATE	CRIME RATE PER 100,000	CRIME INDEX	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA-VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY /THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
SANDERS COUNTY	**P**	**8946**	**2045.6**	**183**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**19**	**28**	**120**	**11**
Sheriff	12	6301	1777.5	112	0	3	0	17	18	67	7
Thompson Falls	11	1507	3583.3	54	0	2	0	2	5	43	2
Plains	11	1138	1493.9	17	0	0	0	0	5	10	2
SHERIDAN COUNTY	**12**	**5635**	**2520.0**	**142**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**35**	**91**	**8**
Sheriff	12	3069	1205.6	37	0	0	0	0	19	18	0
Plentywood	12	2566	4092.0	105	0	0	0	8	16	73	8
SILVER BOW COUNTY	**12**	**39668**	**4071.3**	**1615**	**1**	**10**	**8**	**87**	**372**	**1039**	**98**
Sheriff	12	39668	4071.3	1615	1	10	8	87	372	1039	98
STILLWATER COUNTY	**12**	**5850**	**2000.0**	**117**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**14**	**84**	**4**
Sheriff	12	5850	2000.0	117	0	0	0	15	14	84	4
SWEETGRASS COUNTY	**12**	**3356**	**2026.2**	**68**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**10**	**50**	**3**
Sheriff	12	3356	2026.2	68	1	0	1	3	10	50	3
TETON COUNTY	**12**	**6778**	**944.2**	**64**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**14**	**42**	**2**
Sheriff	12	6778	994.2	64	0	1	0	5	14	42	2
TOOLE COUNTY	**P**	**5819**	**2354.4**	**137**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**48**	**65**	**18**
Sheriff	11	5819	2354.4	137	0	0	0	6	48	65	18
TREASURE COUNTY	**P**	**1025**	**292.7**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Sheriff	4	1025	292.7	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
VALLEY COUNTY	**12**	**10712**	**2837.9**	**304**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**28**	**50**	**216**	**9**
Sheriff	12	6052	1437.5	87	0	0	0	5	18	62	2
Glasgow	12	4660	4656.7	217	0	0	1	23	32	154	7
WHEATLAND COUNTY	**12**	**2458**	**1505.3**	**37**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**27**	**3**
Sheriff	12	2458	1505.3	37	0	0	0	3	4	27	3
WIBAUX COUNTY	**P**	**1545**	**3689.3**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**4**	**41**	**4**
Sheriff	12	748	2272.7	17	0	0	0	0	3	12	2
Wibaux	11	797	5018.8	40	0	0	0	8	1	29	2
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY	**12**	**112876**	**6122.7**	**6911**	**2**	**29**	**55**	**120**	**1806**	**4557**	**342**
Sheriff	12	35652	3576.2	1275	1	9	3	35	307	840	80
Billings	12	71508	7448.1	5326	1	19	51	70	1452	3483	250
Laurel	12	5716	5423.4	310	0	1	1	15	47	234	12
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK	**A**			**39**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**33**	**0**
STATE TOTAL		**817000**	**4281.5**	**34980**	**26**	**153**	**195**	**1448**	**6817**	**24417**	**1924**

1. DID NOT REPORT means the agency did not report data to the Criminal Justice Data Center during the year 1983.

2. The crime rate per 100,000 population is given for each agency as if a full twelve months data had been submitted. "P" after the county name in the "months contributing" column denotes a county in which some of the contributing agencies reported for less than 12 months. The crime rate per 100,000 for these counties may appear lower than it would have if a full 12 months data had been available for all agencies within the county.

3. The 1983 population figures were obtained from the F.B.I. and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. F.B.I. figures were based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates.

4. The crime rates for some cities are not listed individually because their crime reports are submitted through the sheriff's office.

SECTION FOUR

JUVENILE PROBATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (J.P.I.S)

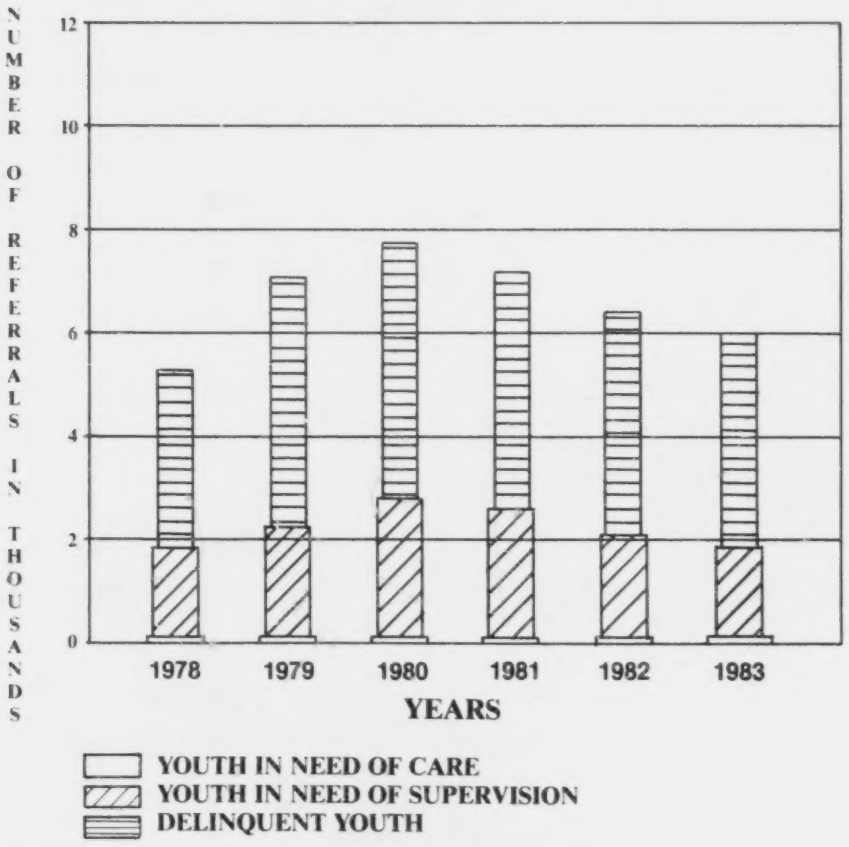
INTRODUCTION

The Montana Youth Courts participating in the Juvenile Probation Information System (J.P.I.S.) in 1983 handled a total of 4,721 individual youth. Each youth was referred to the courts an average of 1.3 times for a total of 6,004 referrals and 7,926 offenses. Both referrals and offenses have declined since 1980 when there were 7,558 youth referrals from 10,153 offenses. The reasons for the decline are diverse and elusive. This report will not attempt to draw conclusions about this trend. Readers are encouraged to contact their local youth court officials and discuss the data for their jurisdiction and potential reasons for increases or decreases.

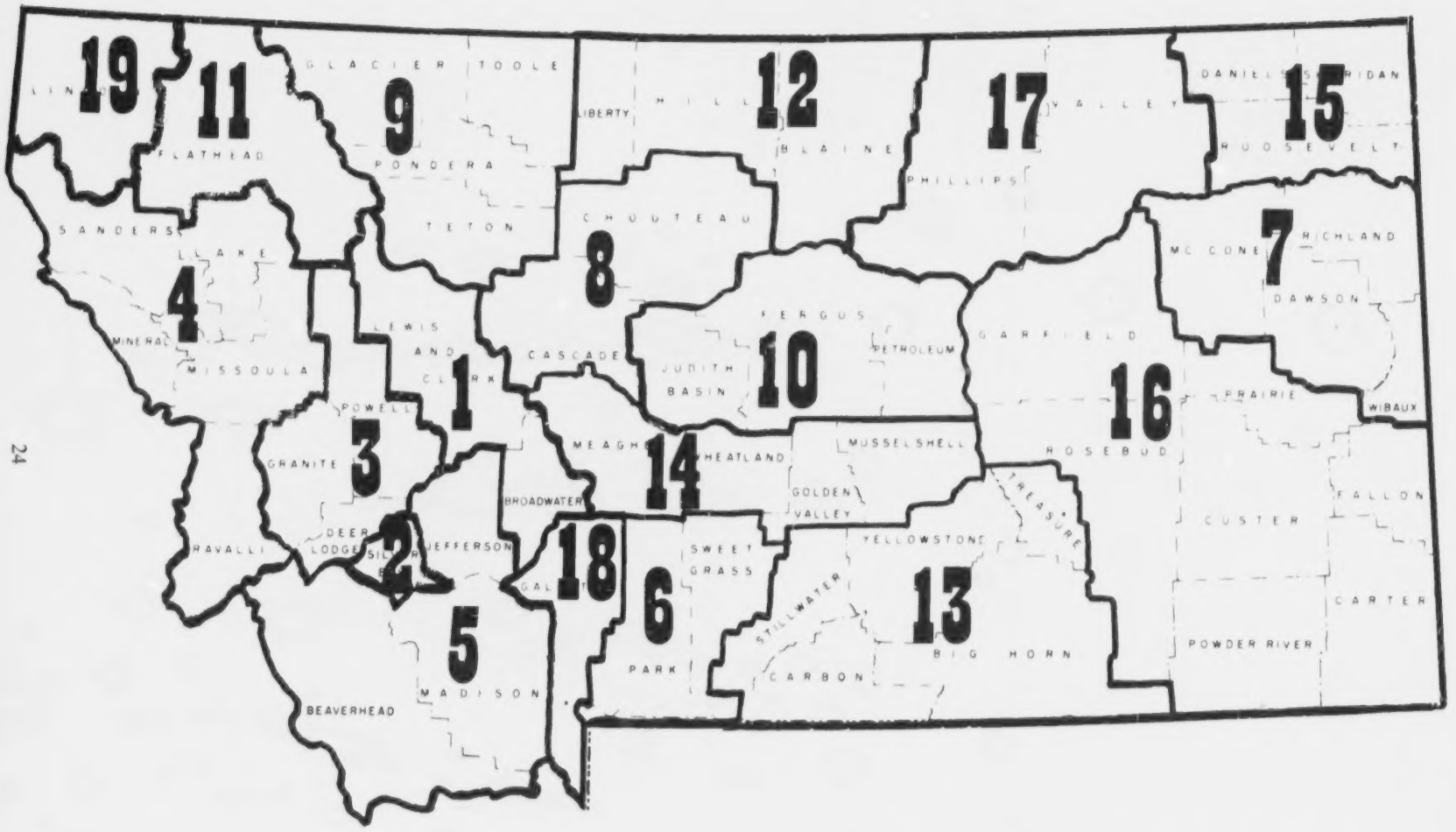
The youth court basically has jurisdiction over delinquent youth and youth in need of supervision. A delinquent youth is a youth who commits any criminal offense. A youth in need of supervision is a youth who has committed an offense which is illegal only for minors. Such offenses include, but are not limited to, runaway, truancy, and liquor violations. Youth in need of supervision are commonly referred to as status offenders and the offenses they commit are called status offenses.

MONTANA YOUTH COURT REFERRALS

1978 TO 1983



1983 MONTANA YOUTH COURT DISTRICTS



REASONS FOR REFERRAL

The Youth Court population has historically been composed of a high proportion of criminal offenders (delinquents) as opposed to non-criminal status offenders. More than two-thirds of the 1983 referrals were for criminal acts of delinquency.

The chart below shows a breakdown of Montana Youth Court activity in 1983. The offenses and activities listed are composed of individual statutes which have been grouped into related categories. The categories are "Crimes Against Persons", "Crimes Against Property", "Drug Offenses", "Offenses Against the Public Order", and "Status Offenses".

The major reason for referral in 1983 of youth to Youth Court was for crimes against property. Various types of larceny accounted for 49 percent of these property crimes, with misdemeanor theft accounting for almost one-half of the larcenies.

Offenses against the public order were the next leading reason for delinquent referrals, followed by referrals for drug offenses. Although violent crimes against persons accounted for the smallest percentage of delinquent referrals in 1983, they still represented 3.6 percent of referrals for a total of 288 offenses.

The status offenders constituted about one-third of the Youth Court population. There were 2,335 status offenses in 1983. Liquor violations and runaways were the leading reasons for referral. The number of youth shown as liquor violators reflects only those youth who were sent to the Youth Court. The number of youth who violate liquor laws is larger than shown here because the lower courts share jurisdiction over these offenders and handle the majority of cases.

1983 MONTANA YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF OFFENSE OR ACTIVITY

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	
Criminal Homicide	5
Forcible Rape	13
Robbery	5
Aggravated Assault	24
Simple Assault	238
Other Person Offenses	3
Total Crimes Against Persons	**288**
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	
Burglary	514
Larceny	1,861
Motor Vehicle Theft	163
Arson & Vandalism	783
Stolen Property Offenses	76
Trespassing	266
Other Property Offenses	119
Total Crimes Against Property	**3,782**
DRUG OFFENSES	
Substance Abuse	460
Total Drug Offenses	**460**
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC ORDER	
Weapons	20
Sex Offenses	52
Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants	30
Disturbing the Peace	237
Escape, Contempt, Probation, Parole	224
Traffic Crime	188
Other Offenses Against Public Order	202
Total Offenses Against Public Order	**953**
STATUS OFFENSES	
Runaway	608
Curfew/Loitering	274
Ungovernable	412
Liquor	911
Other Status Offenses	130
Total Status Offenses	**2,335**
NON-OFFENSE RELATED ACTIVITY	
Total Non-Offense Related Activity	**108**
TOTAL ALL OFFENSES	**7,926**

In 1983, 67.6% of the youths referred to Montana Youth Courts were referred for one of the following ten violations. The violations are listed in descending order from the one which occurred most frequently.

THE TEN VIOLATIONS WHICH ARE THE MOST FREQUENT REASONS FOR REFERRAL TO MONTANA YOUTH COURTS

VIOLATION WHICH CAUSED REFERRAL	NUMBERS OF YOUTH REFERRALS
Misdemeanor Theft	1100
Liquor Violation	906
Runaway	608
Criminal Mischief	513
Burglary	511
Shoplifting	457
Ungovernable	412
Possession of Intoxicating Substance by Children	314
Curfew Violation	270
Theft over $150	268
TOTAL OF TEN VIOLATIONS	**5359**

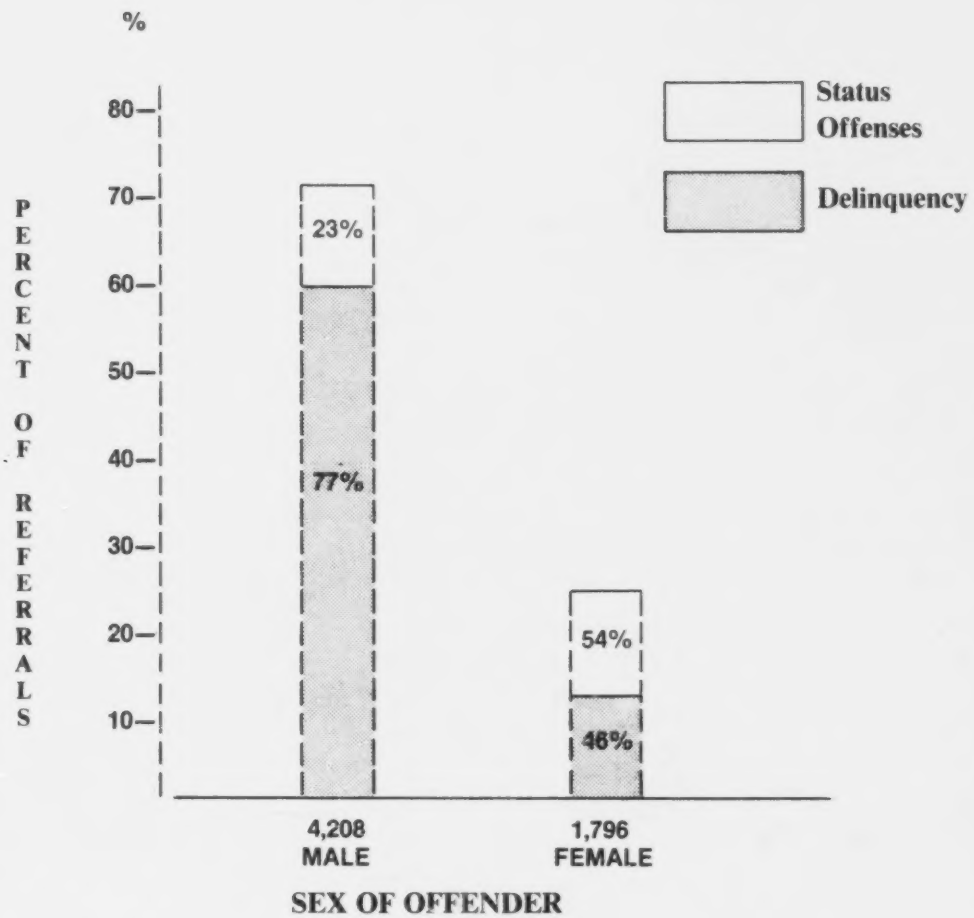
THE YOUTH COURT POPULATION

Sex

The Youth Court population in 1983 was predominantly male. Seventy percent of the overall population was male compared to 30 percent female. The types of offenses committed by males and females differed considerably. Seventy-seven percent of the males were referred for delinquency and the remaining 23 percent were referred for status offenses. This compares to 46 percent of female referrals for delinquency and 54 percent for status offenses.

The chart below shows the breakdown of male and female youth court referrals by reason for referral.

MONTANA YOUTH COURT REFERRALS — 1983
BY SEX OF OFFENDER AND REASON FOR REFERRAL



Age

The jurisdiction of Montana's Youth Courts generally ends when a youth turns 18. In some circumstances the courts may handle 18 year olds who are under their jurisdiction or have other special problems. The following chart illustrates the age distribution of the youths referred in 1983.

YOUTH REFERRED TO MONTANA YOUTH COURTS IN 1983 BY AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL

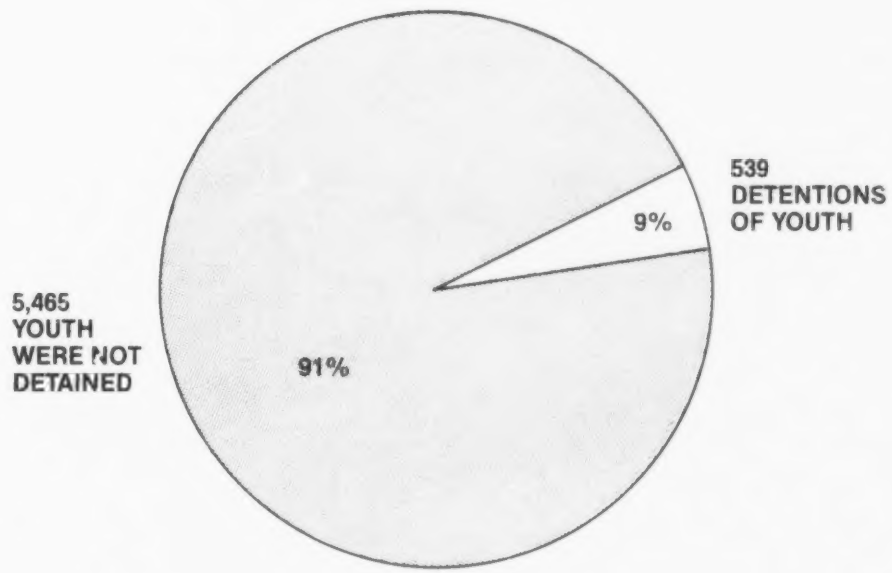
AGE	NUMBER OF REFERRALS	PERCENT OF REFERRALS
0- 8	102	1.7
9	87	1.4
10	130	2.2
11	198	3.3
12	323	5.4
13	554	9.2
14	796	13.3
15	1,097	18.3
16	1,250	20.8
17	1,408	23.5
18 and over	59	1.0
TOTAL	6,004	100.0

Detention

A small number of the youth referred to Youth Court spend time in detention while awaiting court appearances. These youth are placed in county jails under the authority of local Youth Courts. There were 539 detentions in 1983, representing 480 individual youth. Nine percent of the youth processed by Montana Youth Courts in 1983 spent some time in jail.

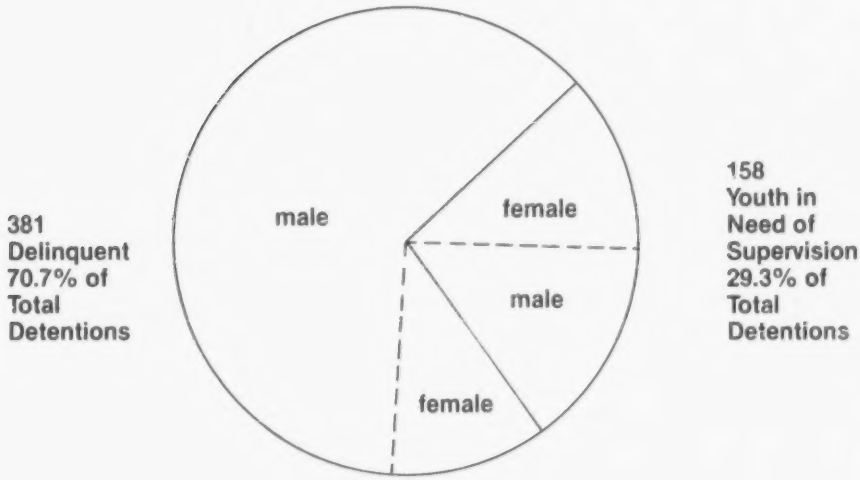
The numbers of youth in detention has steadily dropped since the inception of shelter-care in 1976. Sheltercare is an alternative to jail in which the youth lives in a supervised group home or foster home while awaiting court action. Detention does not include time spent after sentencing in correctional facilities such as Pine Hills School for Boys, Mountain View School for Girls, or Yellowstone Boys and Girls Ranch.

1983 RATE OF DETENTION AS A PERCENT OF 6,004 TOTAL YOUTH COURT REFERRALS

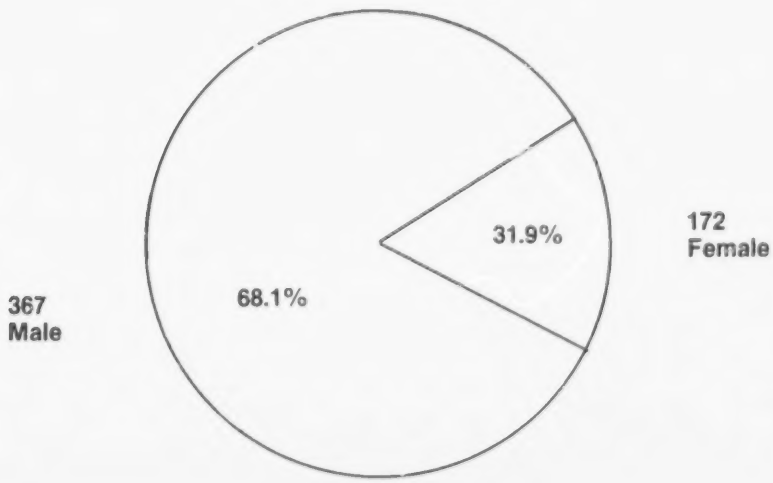


In 1983, 70.7 percent of detained youth were delinquent and 29.3 percent were youth in need of supervision. A majority of the youth in need of supervision were charged with runaway, while the delinquent youths were most frequently charged with burglary. The male offender accounted for 81.3 percent of the delinquent cases and the female offenders contributed the remaining 18.7 percent. Almost twice as many females than males were classified as youth in need of supervision.

TYPE OF YOUTH DETAINED IN 1983 BY CLASSIFICATION AND SEX OF YOUTH



Of the 539 total youth detained, 68.1 percent were male and 31.9 percent were female.



Length of Detention

The average length of detention in 1983 was about 75 hours. The "12 hour to 24 hour" time period was the most frequently utilized length of detention, representing 20.4 percent of the total cases. The percent of youth held less than two days is 58.6.

The number of youth detained has dropped steadily over the past five years. As the total has dropped, we have seen an increase in the average length of time spent in jail. This indicates that the average youth detained today is accused of an offense more likely to warrant detention than the youth who was jailed in the past.

The following chart shows the distribution of periods of time that juveniles are held in detention. While a majority of youth are detained for short periods of time, a small part of the population is detained for over five days. The youth detained over 5 days represented only 17.8 percent of the population, but they accounted for almost two-thirds of the total hours of detention. Each of these youths spent an average of 261.1 hours, nearly eleven days, in detention.

LENGTH OF DETENTION AND FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

LENGTH OF STAY	# OF YOUTH DETAINED	% OF TOTAL YOUTH DETAINED	TOTAL HOURS SPENT IN DETENTION	% OF TOTAL HOURS	AVERAGE TIME SPENT PER YOUTH
0- 4 hrs.	44	8.2	74.8	.2	1.7
4-12 hrs.	85	15.8	705.5	1.7	8.3
12-24 hrs.	111	20.6	2,020.2	5.0	18.2
1- 2 days	76	14.1	2,728.4	6.7	35.9
2- 3 days	62	11.5	3,775.8	9.4	60.9
3- 4 days	41	7.6	3,464.5	8.6	84.5
4- 5 days	24	4.4	2,604.0	6.4	108.5
5 + days	96	17.8	25,065.6	62.0	261.1
	539		40,438.8		

Repeat Offenders

The common belief that a small number of juveniles commit a disproportionate share of offenses is born out by the Youth Court data. In 1983, 5.8 percent of the youth handled by the court were referred three or more times. These youth accounted for 16 percent of the total referrals.

Conversely, most youth had only one referral to Youth Court in 1983. Eighty one percent of the youths referred in 1983 responded to the Youth Court action and did not come to the formal attention of the Youth Court again.

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